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9 RELATED PROCEDURES

9.1 GOALS

- 9.1.1 To acquire a basic knowledge of bloodstain patterns and surface deposition of stains, including how and when to group stains together for testing.
- 9.1.2 To acquire a thorough understanding of the design and use of Victim and Suspect Physical Evidence Recovery Kits and Blood or Buccal Swabs and Hair Samples Kit.
- 9.1.3 To acquire proficiency in the recovery and packaging of hairs and fibers and an understanding of when hair/fiber examinations are conducted.
- 9.1.4 To acquire a basic understanding of other forensic disciplines in order to recognize and preserve potential evidence related to these areas.
- 9.1.5 To acquire proficiency in the recovery of body fluids from porous and nonporous surfaces.

9.2 TASKS

- 9.2.1 Instruction from and observation of qualified examiners performing bloodstain pattern examinations, including surface of stain deposition, and how and when to group stains together for testing.
 - Although there is the potential for some investigative information to be gleaned from the nature of bloodstain deposits (drop, smear, splatter), it is well advised that any examiner in the Forensic Biology Section exercise extreme caution in establishing definitive opinions regarding the ballistics of such patterns. Definitive opinions should be reserved for those individuals with considerable expertise in this area.
- 9.2.2 Read applicable literature. Refer to Appendix A.
- 9.2.3 Instruction from and observation of qualified examiners performing examinations of Victim and Suspect Physical Evidence Recovery Kits, and Blood or Buccal Swabs and Hair Samples Kits.
- 9.2.4 Instruction from and observation of qualified examiners recovering/packaging hairs and fibers using various recovery techniques such as scraping and using tweezers and post-it notes.
- 9.2.5 Instruction from and observation of qualified examiners in the recovery of body fluids from porous and nonporous surfaces.
- 9.2.6 Instruction from and observation of qualified examiners in other forensic disciplines, particularly the Trace Evidence, Firearms, and Latent Fingerprint Sections.
 - 9.2.6.1 Arrangements will be made by the Training Coordinator.
 - 9.2.6.2 This period of instruction should be brief and confined to instruction and observation of items of evidence involved with examinations in the Forensic Biology Section.

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9.3 TRAINING EVALUATION

- 9.3.1 Knowledge
 - 9.3.1.1 Review of notes in training notebook by training coordinator.
 - 9.3.1.2 Mini-mock trials/oral and practical examinations.
 - 9.3.1.3 Completion of checklist by coordinator.
- 9.3.2 Skills
 - 9.3.2.1 Observation of skills by training coordinator or designee.
 - 9.3.2.1.1 The trainee should examine a sufficient number of cases to develop and exhibit an unquestionably sound technique for grouping stains, determining the surface of stain deposition, recovering and packaging hairs and fibers, recovering body fluids from porous and nonporous surfaces, and examining Victim and Suspect Physical Evidence Recovery Kits and Blood or Buccal Swabs and Hair Samples Kits.
 - 9.3.2.1.2 The trainee should be able to easily recognize potentially valuable evidence involving other forensic disciplines and know how to handle the associated items so that the evidence is not compromised.
 - 9.3.2.2 Review of notes in training notebook by training coordinator.
 - 9.3.2.3 Mini-mock trials/oral and practical examinations.
 - 9.3.2.4 Completion of checklist by coordinator.

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RELATED PROCEDURES STUDY QUESTIONS

- 1. What is a PERK?
- 2. What is a FNE?
- 3. What is the difference between a victim PERK, suspect PERK, Blood or Buccal Swabs and Hair Samples Kit, and an OCME PERK? List the components of each.
- 4. Why might PERK vaginal/cervical swabs be slightly blue? Slightly green?
- 5. Some laboratories around the country may still conduct conventional serological typing before DNA analysis is conducted. Why doesn't DFS do that? What are the pros/cons for using this approach?
- 6. Is it important to document the surface of a stain's origin on an item of clothing? Explain how you would determine if a stain is deposited on the inside or outside of a piece of clothing.
- 7. An investigator calls and says he has a case that was analyzed by a DFS employee who has since left the laboratory. ABO and enzyme typing were previously done. Now he has a suspect for the case and wants ABO and enzyme typing conducted on the suspect's sample so that it can be compared to the previous results. What do you tell him?
- 8. I checked the lot number on the urease reagent and noticed that it had expired. You used this expired chemical in testing a high profile case and testing cannot be redone. Can you rely on the results you obtained? Why or why not?
- 9. You are examining a bed sheet and notice a possible footwear impression on it. What do you do?
- 10. You open a bag containing a knife that may be the weapon used in a murder. You see a possible fingerprint in red stains on the handle. What do you do?
- 11. You receive a call from an officer at the scene of an assault. He observes what he believes to be blood on the sidewalk, but doesn't know how to collect it. What do you tell him?
- 12. You receive a call from an officer at the scene of a breaking and entering. Apparently the unknown perpetrator cut himself when he broke the window to gain entry. There is blood on glass on the floor and blood on glass still in the window. He needs to know how to collect these samples. What do you tell him about collecting, packaging, and submitting the blood to the lab?

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TRAINEE CHECKLIST FOR RELATED PROCEDURES

Na	me of Trainee:			
1.	Trainee has observed and obtained instruction from qualified examiners performing the following:			
	Bloodstain pattern examinations, including surface of stain deposition, and how and when to group stains together for testing.			
	Date:	Training Coordinator/Examiner:		
	Comments:			
	Examination of Victin Samples Kits.	n and Suspect Physical Evidence Recovery Kits, and Blood or Buccal Swabs and Hair		
	Date:	Training Coordinator/Examiner:		
	Comments:			
	Recovery and packagi	ng of hairs and fibers.		
	Date:	Training Coordinator/Examiner:		
	Comments:			
	Recovery of body flui	ds from porous and nonporous surfaces.		
	Date:	Training Coordinator/Examiner:		
	Comments:			
2.	Trainee has observed	and obtained instruction from qualified examiners in other forensic disciplines.		
	Date:	Training Coordinator:		
	Comments:			
3.		ne capabilities and limitations of other forensic disciplines and recognizes when to aluable evidence that may involve these other areas.		
	Date:	Training Coordinator:		
	Comments:			

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4.	Trainee has a basic knowledge of bloodstain patterns and surface deposition of stains and understands how and when to group stains together for testing.			
	Date: Training Coordinator:			
	Comments:			
5.	Trainee displays an unquestionably sound technique for recovering body fluids from porous and nonporous surfaces.			
	Date: Training Coordinator:			
	Comments:			
6.	Trainee thoroughly understands the design and use of Victim and Suspect Physical Evidence Recovery Kits and the Blood or Buccal Swabs and Hair Samples Kit.			
	Date: Training Coordinator:			
	Comments:			
7.	Trainee understands when hairs and fibers collection is necessary, and when hair/fiber examinations are conducted. Trainee exhibits an unquestionably sound technique for their recovery and packaging.			
	Date: Training Coordinator:			
	Comments:			
8.	Trainee's notebook is organized and complete.			
	Date: Training Coordinator:			
	Comments:			
9.	Trainee has participated in a mock trial and/or a practical or oral examination. Performance was satisfactory.			
	Date: Training Coordinator:			
	Comments:			